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ESTABLISHED 1887

Britain's Collision With an Ailing EC

A Vital National Interest Prevails Over Commitment to European Unity

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — They used to call France the "sick man of Europe," but now it is Europe itself that seems sick.

Summing up another failure by its 10 heads of government to solve the European Community's fundamental problems, President François Mitterrand said Tuesday night:

"The Europe of the 10 is not dead. But it has suffered another

NEWS ANALYSIS

blow, and the more blows it suffers, the more its health deteriorates and the harder it will be for it to get well."

It was a painful moment for Mr. Mitterrand. For three months he had searched for a solution, pouring more time, energy and political will into the European Community than any French politician in decades.

Even Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain had praised his efforts, but the result was essentially the same as at the Athens summit meeting — stalemate — and it had the same basic cause: a national leader's unwillingness to subordinate what was described as the vital national interest in the larger cause.

On both occasions, the leader was Mrs. Thatcher. But if she had not tied things in knots here over Britain's demand for another re-evaluation of its contribution to the trade-off's budget, Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald of Ireland might have done so; when the end came, he was in an airport, waiting for his nine allies to meet his demands in milk production.

It is a problem as old as the community itself. Indeed, the community owes much of its present hope to the insistence of another nationalist, Charles de Gaulle, on the principle of unanimity as a safeguard against the imposition of policies on France.

Without that principle, Britain could have been courted Tuesday night and the market's crisis would have been over.

But it is not over, and the recriminations began at once.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece said the community would be better off without Britain. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Mrs. Thatcher had analyzed the community, and a Dutch official said the British "are determining the most important thing, the West German commitment to the West, edging them toward neutralism."

The conference broke down when Chancellor Helmut Kohl insisted that West Germany could not afford the additional contributions that a rebate to Britain would pose.

For her part, Mrs. Thatcher said a failure, and above all the community's refusal to release the budget refund that had already been proved for Britain for 1983, could "sour relations" within the market.

In most of Europe, it may be forced to resort to the use of chemical weapons.

Addressing the weekly Friday evening session at Tehran University, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who frequently speaks for the Iranian leadership, said: "At present, we are committed to not resorting to the use of chemical weapons, but I do not know how long this will hold."

Iran has accused Iraq of using chemical weapons as Iranian forces were thrust into Iraq in new offenses. Tehran says more than 2,000 citizens have been affected by Iraqi weapons in the past month and that some have died.

Iraq has denied the accusation.

Mr. Rafsanjani called on the United Nations which sent a group of experts to Tehran last week to investigate the allegations on chemical weapons, to take a decision on the issue.

The experts, from Switzerland,eden, Spain and Australia, are expected to report to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, during the week.

"So far, we have decided not to use chemical weapons," Mr. Rafsanjani said, "but will we be able to do it forever if Iraq continues to use such weapons?"

"Iran is the most powerful country in the entire Middle East when it comes to processing chemicals, pharmaceutical factories and chemists and scientists rank the top in the world."

But after a cabinet meeting Thursday, she elected not to retaliate by withholding British remittances to the community, at least until a special foreign ministers' meeting here next week.

The hope, among the politicians and among the civil servants in Brussels, is that at least some elements of the compromise proposed by Mr. Mitterrand can be salvaged as a basis for a new package.

Paradoxically, the breakdown came at a time when West European leaders, including Mrs. Thatcher, are more convinced than ever that they cannot solve their problems alone, at a time when those problems are worse than in years past and at a time when faith in the United States is at a low point.

The disputes over who gives how much to the community and what the money is used for have blocked any unit action on social and industrial problems since 1979. Meantime, the European economy has stagnated while the Japanese have surged forward and the Americans have started a strong recovery.

One in 10 Europeans is unemployed, the Ruhr and the English Midlands are pockmarked with idle plants and the community's growth rate this year will probably be half that of the United States.

European intellectuals frequently say that Europe is doomed to playing Athens while the United States plays Rome unless it can improve its technology, heighten its productivity and somehow learn to pull together.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is now on a visit to the United States, has frequently sounded that theme, and in his summary of the breakdown this week he called on members of the community to stand up and be counted if they wanted Europe once again "to take its place among the great powers."

Whatever their public images, Mr. Mitterrand, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl share a number of political goals and perceptions, as their agreement on the deployment of NATO missiles and on the Soviet gas pipeline showed. But it is hard to plan concerted policies in the midst of a shouting session.

An agreement this past week would not, of course, have cured Europe's ills, nor will they be cured by an agreement, if it comes, at the next gathering, outside Paris in June. But it would have ended the shouting, promoted mutual confidence and given the 10 leaders the chance to attend to other matters.

It would also have given Mrs. Thatcher the opportunity to turn the French-West German entente, which has tended to dominate European thinking, into a Paris-Bonn-London triangle.

She has missed that chance, at least for the moment, which saddens the leaders of the continental community, many of whom believe, like the Belgian newspaper *Le Soir*, that she saw this meeting as another Falkland Islands campaign, a chance to show, to her electoral advantage, that she was able to stand up to anyone.

Most of Europe To Reset Clocks

The Associated Press

LONDON — Most countries in Western and Eastern Europe move to summer time this weekend, a week later and the United States at the end of April.

In most of Europe, the change will take place at 2 A.M. Sunday, when clocks will be set forward one hour to 3 A.M.

The United States and Canada will switch to daylight saving time on April 29.

After years of opposition by religious Jews, Israel will go to summer time on May 5. The daylight saving time, which is experimental, will end on Aug. 3.

Far Eastern countries and most tropical and equatorial states do not use daylight saving time. In Australia, the country's three time zones will fall an hour back on Sunday with the approach of winter.

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■ A defector claims that the Soviet Union has wartime assassination units. Page 2.

■ U.S. campaign financing laws have become a major element in elections. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. inflation slowed to a 5-percent annual rate during February.

■ Trafalgar House said it would not make any immediate bid for Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Page 7.



A crewman, injured when a Salvadoran cargo plane was blown up by rebels, was assisted at the San Miguel airport.

The plane, carrying ballot boxes for Sunday's election, was damaged beyond repair by remote-controlled mines.

Reagan, Senate Compromise on Salvador

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has agreed to a bipartisan Senate compromise that would reduce an emergency aid package to El Salvador by one-third and delay a vote until after the Salvadoran presidential election Sunday.

After a day of negotiations, the agreement was announced by Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader.

The compromise, proposed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, and approved by the Senate Republican leadership, provided for a reduction from the \$93 million requested by the administration to \$61.75 million. Of this amount, \$47 million was earmarked for military aid and the rest that funding level.

Mr. Baker sought unsuccessfully to have the vote Wednesday.

"I think what we are seeing right now," he said then, "is whether we are going to continue our policy in El Salvador and Central America or let it collapse. If it collapses, if there is an effect on that election by the refusal of this Congress to face up to the question of continuing the program which is already in existence, then I hope the debate will properly illuminate who is responsible for medical supplies."

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Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who blocked the vote Wednesday, said Thursday that the United States

would be in a better position to make a decision on military aid after the election.

Under the compromise, the package would be debated and amendments offered Monday on everything except the financing levels. Amendments concerning those levels would be offered Tuesday and Wednesday.

■ Rebel Attacks in Salvador

Leftist guerrillas attacked government troops in El Salvador's second largest city, blew up an airplane transporting ballot boxes to be used in Sunday's presidential election and set off bombs in the capital. The Associated Press reported Friday from San Salvador.

Those and other rebel attacks prompted the Salvadoran military to remain on full alert, 48 hours before presidential elections.

The alert was ordered after anti-government guerrillas blew up a Salvadoran Air Force plane as it landed on an airstrip they had mined in San Miguel, 80 miles east of San Salvador, on Thursday. The pilot and co-pilot were wounded, but the plane's cargo of ballot boxes was not damaged.

■ New Exercises Announced

The Pentagon announced Friday a three-month military field exercise in Honduras that for the first time may include troops from several Central American nations. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Although the American visitors are private citizens and do not speak for the administration, they are a high-powered group that includes retired Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, who headed Mr. Reagan's commission on U.S. strategic nuclear forces; retired General David C. Jones, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and two leading experts on the Soviet Union, Arnold H. Cordner and William Hyland of the Council on Foreign Relations.

About 1,800 U.S. troops are to participate in the new exercise, called Granadero I, from April 1 through June 30.

■ Soviet to Sell Atom-Power Plant to Iraq

BEIRUT — Remnants of a defeated Sunni Moslem militia counterattacked Friday in West Beirut in a neighborhood they formerly controlled.

Police said at least 18 persons, including three civilians, were killed in attacks that came a day after the Murabitoun, made up of Sunnis Moslems, lost its positions to Druze fighters.

The streets of the western sector of the capital were deserted except for militiamen. Schools, banks and most shops shut down.

Moslem political and religious leaders announced Friday night a plan for a cease-fire, the removal of gunmen from the streets and the imposition of order by state police. There was no immediate assurance that Murabitoun would agree.

In another development, the French ambassador, Fernand Wibaux, signaled that his nation's 1,200-member military contingent would soon leave.

The French, the only unit remaining from the four-nation peacekeeping force, had been responsible for keeping open a passageway along the dividing line between the Moslem sector and the Christian eastern sector of the capital. This too was closed in Friday's fighting.

The latest evidence of revived Soviet influence in Iraq is the intense exchange of military and economic arrangements between the two capitals as the Gulf war, which began in September 1981, appears to be reaching a critical phase.

Moscow abandoned its line of cautious neutrality in the Gulf war and tilted toward Baghdad last year, when Iran executed leaders of the Tudeh Communist Party. Iran also escalated its verbal attacks against the Soviet Union.

"The Russians once felt that Iran was the bigger prize but they now see nothing to gain in dealing with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime," a Western diplomat said.

■ U.S. Is Unperturbed

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Mining of Harbors Seen Effective in Nicaragua

Rebels' Damage to Soviet Oil Tanker Further Reduces Low Fuel Supplies

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The mining of Nicaragua's major harbors by anti-Sandinist rebels financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been the guerrillas' most effective sabotage action yet, reducing oil imports to a country already suffering from serious fuel problems, according to U.S. Defense Department officials.

The Soviet oil tanker *Lugansk* struck one of the mines Tuesday at Puerto Sandino, prompting the Soviet Union to protest what it called "state terrorism" that was "perpetrated with the direct participation of agencies and persons controlled by the U.S. government."

Five Soviet seamen were injured in the mine explosion, which tore a hole in the hull of the tanker.

But U.S. officials, far from being apologetic over the incident, have found it difficult to conceal their pleasure at Nicaraguan and Soviet discomfort.

Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger rejected Moscow's protest in unusually blunt terms, telling a Soviet Embassy official that he had no grounds to complain after his country had provided arms to the Sandinist government and "supported violence and conflict" in El Salvador.

Details of the conversation were released by State Department spokesman, a departure from usual diplomatic practice.

Pentagon officials, who asked not to be quoted by name, said the mining, carried out in late February, has seriously disrupted Nicaragua's fuel supplies.

"It's hurt their POL," one official said, using the military acronym for petroleum, oil and lubricants. "They're hurting badly," he said. "They've said so themselves."

The official said the Sandinists may also face shortages of ammunition and other military supplies but said they appear to have ample weaponry because of earlier shipments from the Soviet bloc.

Officials said there have been no shipments since February. The rebels have said that several Soviet bloc ships have turned back from the port of El Bluff for fear of mines.

Nicaragua depends on imported oil for almost all its energy, but its traditional sources, Mexico and Venezuela, can back on shipments after the Nicaraguan government fell behind in payments.

After a series of rebel raids last

fall on Nicaraguan oil installations, the country put into effect energy-saving measures, including tightening of the gasoline rationing program.

Responsibility for the mining has been claimed by both of the major Nicaraguan rebel groups, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, based in Costa Rica, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, based in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force says it also has stepped up ground attacks on strategic economic targets in recent weeks.

Fighting between anti-Sandinist rebels and government troops in southeastern Zelaya province, near the Costa Rican border, has left at least 35 government troops and 70 guerrillas dead, an army source told *The Associated Press*. The source said about 1,500 rebels were in the area.

Moscow Presses Assertion

John F. Burns of The New York Times reported from Moscow:

The Soviet Union gave its first detailed account Thursday of the mine explosion that damaged a Soviet tanker. Moscow also pressed its assertion that the United States was responsible for the incident.

In a report from Nicaragua, the official news agency Tass made no mention of any immediate Soviet assistance to the Sandinist authorities, who had been quoted in some news reports as seeking the assistance of a Soviet minesweeper in clearing coastal areas of mines.

However, Western diplomats in Moscow said that a Soviet naval flotilla, including the largest Soviet vessel ever to visit the area, was already en route to the Caribbean when the incident with the tanker occurred two days ago and would almost certainly call in a Nicaraguan port.

The Tass report and an accompanying dispatch from London amplified the Soviet assertion that the Reagan administration was directly responsible for the incident.

In its account from Puerto Sandino, Tass quoted Manuel Calderon, identified as deputy chief of the Nicaraguan state security service, as having said that "an American naval ship" had been cruising in the Puerto Sandino area 10 days ago and had dispatched two aircraft and a helicopter to make "circles" over the port.

It cannot be excluded that the mines had been planted by the Americans," the agency quoted Mr. Calderon as saying.

An editor's note in the journal says that if Mr. Suvorov's facts are correct, many of these potential attackers have already visited some of the target areas at the West's invitation, since they are among the most accomplished athletes in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Suvorov says naval units of the Soviet special forces were involved in submarine intrusions into Swedish territorial waters in 1982 and 1983. Two of the vessels used, he writes, were mini-submarines designed for use on combat intelligence missions.

Although Western intelligence services have known of the existence of the Soviet special forces, this is believed by military experts to be the first definitive account of



The Associated Press
NEW ZEALANDERS' PROTEST — The U.S. nuclear submarine *Queenfish* encountered more than 100 vessels as it entered Auckland Harbor on Friday. Anti-nuclear demonstrators regularly protest visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The *Queenfish* is in Auckland for exercises with the Australian and New Zealand navies.

Soviet Assassination Plan Reported

Defector Says Special Unit Would Go Into Action in War

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Soviet defector, writing in a U.S. military publication, says that in a war with the West, Soviet special forces units would try to assassinate Western political and military leaders and destroy nuclear and other installations.

He says KGB teams would also have assassination missions. His account, written under the pseudonym of Viktor Suvorov, appears in the current issue of *Military Review*, published by the army's Command and General Staff College at Leavenworth, Kan.

To U.S. analysts, the most sinister branch of the special forces is what Mr. Suvorov describes as a group of professionals, usually operating in civilian clothes, whose mission in war would be to find and kill Western military and political leaders in their homelands.

He says the special forces would also be charged with wrecking nuclear installations or identifying them for Soviet missiles or bombs, attacking North Atlantic Treaty Organization command centers, destroying key targets such as air bases and disrupting Western utilities.

In a war, Mr. Suvorov says the forces would also operate as special forces units and in most cases would wear Western uniforms and speak Western languages when on operations.

Because their wartime duties and peace-time training are so rigorous, Mr. Suvorov says, the Soviet special forces need and attract large numbers of professional athletes. The athletes receive special privileges and commissions in the armed forces.

Consequently, the defector adds, there is fierce competition between the GRU and the KGB for the best athletes.

NATO's ability to cope with the Soviet special forces in any war, a Western operations officer said, would rest on the effectiveness of local forces defending the home front.

Canadian Jet Fire Injuries 29

United Press International

CALGARY, Alberta — Twenty-nine persons were injured when fire broke out aboard a Pacific Western Airlines Boeing 737 preparing to take off from Calgary airport Thursday. Most of the injuries were not serious and only two persons were hospitalized, officials said.

Spokesmen for the police insisted that the men had been warned to wait, that they were heavily armed and fired first, and that all four were shot simultaneously.

Official sources also said that it was not known from where in France the men had embarked, although it was thought that they came from St. Jean de Luz, Pasajes de San Juan, a village, is the first suitable landing area below the French border, six miles (9.6 kilometers) to the northeast.

Four of the suspected guerrillas were shot and killed Thursday as they tried to land shortly after 11 P.M. in a small rubber boat. A fifth was injured and captured.

The Spanish authorities, apparently acting on inside information, were expecting the landing. Special police were heavily reinforced, both onshore and in boats, and were equipped with powerful arc lights that were used afterward to light up the harbor as frogmen searched for bodies.

A statement from the Interior Ministry said the dead men had come from France to execute various terrorist activities, including the planting of a car bomb and a kidnapping. It identified them as members of a group called the Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, an anarchist offshoot of the main Basque separatist organization, ETA.

The group claimed responsibility last month for the assassination of Enrique Casas, a Socialist senator and candidate, three days before the Basque regional elections. The ministry statement said that, according to police information, at least one of the dead men "could be implicated" in that assassination.

In an unrelated incident, a Spanish Basque exile was killed in the southern French town of Biarritz. The victim, Javier Perez Araneda, was shot at a gasoline station from a passing car.

He was the brother-in-law of an ETA leader, Domingo Iurbe Abalo.

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South Africa May Drop UN Namibia Plan

Pretoria Makes Threat Over Cubans in Angola

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — South Africa may abandon a United Nations plan for granting independence to South-West Africa if Cuban soldiers are not removed from neighboring Angola, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said.

Mr. Botha said Thursday that some alternative way to independence for the territory, also known as Namibia, might have to be found, "preferably with international recognition."

He said South Africa "will not stand in the way" if the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization and political parties within Namibia come to an agreement for the territory's future outside the UN plan of 1978, which calls for free elections under UN supervision.

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Hart, Mondale Vie to Prove Who Is Israel's Better Friend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The battle between Senator Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale over who is the better friend of Israel continued Friday as the candidates focused on the April 3 New York primary.

Jewish voters make up about a third of the electorate in the state's Democratic primary, in which 252 delegates are at stake — more than one-eighth of the total needed for the nomination. Jewish voters are also important in Connecticut, which is to choose 52 delegates in its primary Tuesday.

In a speech to the Association for a Better New York, Mr. Mondale said relations between the United States and Israel had deteriorated in 1978 and that the peace initiative of President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt had lost momentum.

"I offered as vice president to go to Jerusalem for the 30th anniversary of Israeli independence," said Mr. Mondale. "Many said I shouldn't go. Many said it was a strained time in U.S.-Israel relations and it was."

But Mr. Mondale made the trip, and "I believe on that visit I was able to convey America's enduring commitment to Israel on a personal and emotional level."

"Looking back on it, Menachem Begin said my visit and our personal visit was a turning point that restored Israeli confidence in U.S. intentions and paved the way for the historic Camp David accords," he said. Mr. Begin was then Israel's prime minister.

Speaking Thursday night in New York, Mr. Hart told the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish

organizations, that he had been more consistent in his support of Israel than had been Mr. Mondale.

"Unlike others running for president, or indeed the incumbent president, I have no apologies to make and no explanations to offer," he said. "I have been there, and I will be there in the future, to defend the survival and the security of Israel."

Mr. Hart said, "I will never seek as former Vice President Mondale did, to intimidate and coerce Israel into taking unacceptable risks that could jeopardize its very existence," he said.

In stating his position that the U.S. Embassy should be moved to Jerusalem without preconditions, he said a letter issued by his Senate office that said such a move should be part of an overall effort to negotiate a Middle East peace treaty did not reflect his position.

He rejected an assertion by Mr. Mondale that he had "flip-flopped" on the question, although in an interview with The New York Times later Thursday he acknowledged that his position had evolved in the last two weeks to a unilateral recognition.

Noting "the special relationship that links this nation and the state of Israel," Mr. Hart added, "I will not hide this relationship or apologize for it to any Arab state."

He said, "The Hart administration will not cater to the changing whims of King Hussein. The only thing that never seems to change is his refusal to negotiate."

"Giving and selling and doing whatever the so-called moderate Arab states demand of us will end with the Hart administration, and cited the former president's memoirs as supporting that contention."

"If Mr. Hart wants to debate on who has been the most consistent supporter of Israel, he is going to regret it," Mr. Mondale said.

Mr. Mondale challenged Mr. Hart to produce "any evidence" to support the charge that he had sought to intimidate Israel at Camp David, asserting, "As vice president, I was always supportive" of Israel's security needs, "and the leaders of Israel will attest to that."

Campaigning Friday in Connecticut, Mr. Hart challenged Mr. Mondale to "rise above attacks on my campaign" and accused him of ignoring states with few delegates to offer.

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Before the conventions, the federal government will match every contribution of \$250 or less from an individual to a candidate. In order to qualify, a candidate must first raise \$5,000 in cash in at least 20 different states, for a minimum total of \$100,000, with each of the contributions less than \$250. In the general election, major party nominees receive \$40 million from the federal government.

- If a presidential candidate accepts public financing, he or she must limit total spending in the primaries and caucuses to about \$24.4 million, and to \$40 million in the general election. In addition, the candidate must restrict spending within individual states during the primary phase; the limit in New Hampshire was \$404,000.

The \$24.4-million limit on overall pre-convention spending is currently causing difficulties for Mr. Mondale. He spent over \$17 million through the March 20 Illinois primary on the assumption that the nomination would be settled early. Consequently, he will not be able to match Mr. Hart dollar for dollar if the contest continues into late May and remainder Monday.

- A candidate failing to win 10 percent of the vote in two consecutive primaries is disqualified from receiving matching grants and can only restore eligibility by winning 20 percent in a subsequent primary. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson failed to win 10 percent in the New Hampshire and Vermont primaries, but then just went over the 20-percent mark in Alabama.

- Individuals are prohibited from giving any federal candidate more than \$1,000 in each election — primary, runoff or general. An individual can, however, give a political party up to \$20,000 a year and a PAC up to \$5,000 a year.

Altogether, an individual can give a maximum of \$25,000 a year to federal candidates, PACs and political parties. For example, it would be possible to give \$10,000 to the Democratic or Republican National Committee, \$5,000 to a PAC

and \$10,000 contributions to candidates, political parties and PACs, along with the expenditures made by them, must be reported to the Federal Election Commission in Washington and to state election boards.

There are, however, some major loopholes that dilute both the expenditure limitations and the disclosure requirements. The Supreme Court has ruled, for example, that expenditures made to support or oppose a candidate independent of any candidate's campaign is a form of free speech and, in certain circumstances, cannot be restricted.

The PAC best known for this kind of "independent expenditure" is the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), which has spent large amounts of money running television commercials attacking liberal Democrats. In 1982, for example, it spent \$3.04 million in efforts to persuade voters to defeat such senators as Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas.

Another way around the law was created by the approval of a seemingly minor amendment to federal campaign legislation enacted in 1979. The amendment was designed to encourage the growth of state parties, permitting them to spend money on phone soliciting, get-out-the-vote efforts and registration in the general election in support of presidential candidates.

In 1980, the Reagan campaign used this provision to raise an estimated \$10 million to \$15 million in private money during the general election on top of public financing from the federal government. The private money was transferred to state party organizations, which then used it in support of Mr. Reagan.

Since many states, including Florida and California, have no restriction on the size or source of campaign money, this fund-raising drive took corporate and union checks in unlimited amounts. Because this money did not fall directly under federal regulations, it became known as "soft money."

This year both parties are quietly preparing soft money fund-raising drives, and the total amount may exceed \$50 million.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Student life at the Congress Heights Elementary School, located in one of Washington's poorest neighborhoods, has been a good deal more interesting since the White House "adopted" it last October. The students have trooped to the White House to talk with top presidential aides, played host to visiting President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, and received visit this month by President Ronald Reagan.

Some students have toured a nearby space center, others have received free orchestra seats to an American Ballet Theater performance courtesy of Nancy Reagan and Mikhail Baryshnikov, and 6-year-old Rudolph Hines has been named the president's official pet.

The White House adopted the school to kick off its "Partnerships in Education" program aimed at increasing private and federal involvement in public schools.

Notes on People



Edward I. Koch

The mayor of New York, Edward I. Koch, says he not only breaks the law but has no intention of stopping. Like many New Yorkers, Mr. Koch carries his own wine in a paper bag to modest restaurants that do not have liquor licenses; it is a way of keeping down the cost of eating out, the mayor says. New York state law, however, forbids taking alcoholic beverages into restaurants that are not licensed to serve liquor. The mayor is proposing that the liquor authority suspend enforcement of the law for 30 days so the state legislature can repeal it. And meanwhile, he'll keep on bringing his wine.

Merrile Speeth, a former producer for ABC-TV and public affairs director for the Federal Trade Commission, has been named director of the White House Office of Media Relations. She replaces Karen Small, who becomes deputy assistant to the president and senior public affairs director for the National Security Council.

Trash Becomes Cash For Minneapolis

Faced with soaring costs to get rid of its garbage, Minneapolis is mounting a major recycling effort to turn some of its trash into cash savings. In what is believed to be the country's largest trash recycling effort, thousands of city residents are sorting their reusable trash into piles of glass, paper and metal and hauling it out to their curbsides for special pickups once a month.

The five-month old program was spurred by simple econom-

ics. The cost of burying a ton of trash was \$11 in 1980, it is now \$22.66, will go up another dollar in April and is estimated to be \$40 in 1990. With each of Minneapolis' 371,000 citizens producing about seven pounds of garbage a day, recycling even a fraction promises immediate cost savings. The city's goal is to recycle 10 percent of its trash now and 25 percent eventually.

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Despite the high costs of higher education and a decline in the number of students graduating from high school, applications to prestigious private colleges in the Northeast have reached record numbers.

Seven of the eight Ivy League colleges have received more applications this year than in 1983 and Cornell, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania have each had more freshman applicants than at any time in their histories.

Brown University is the only Ivy League school with fewer applicants in 1984 than in 1983. The number applications there dropped by 4.3 percent after a decade of increases that won Brown a reputation as the "hot-test" college in the Ivy League.

Asked about the continued rise in applications, William R. Fitzsimmons, director of admissions at Harvard, said "the honest answer is that no one knows. There are several theories and the economic upturn is mentioned most."

Harvard undergraduates, meanwhile, will be facing costs of \$14,000 next year, university officials have announced. The price of tuition, room and board is rising 7.2 percent over this year. The officials said the increase was the smallest in a decade.

Racial Mix Sought For Florida Juries

After trials in which all-white juries heard cases of white police officers accused of killing blacks, Miami community leaders are intensifying a drive to change Florida's state jury-selection laws. Proponents say that a larger black presence on juries would give verdicts more credibility among black citizens and reduce the risk of violent responses to unpopular verdicts.

There was a violent outbreak March 15 among blacks in Miami after an all-white jury acquitted a Hispanic policeman of manslaughter in the shooting of a black man, as well as after his death in December 1982.

A third violent outbreak was set off by the acquittal in 1980 of four white officers accused of having slain a black man. Riots following the verdict left 18 persons dead.

In Florida, as in many states, juries are drawn from lists of registered voters. At issue now is the practice known as peremptory challenge, in which both the prosecution and the defense can arbitrarily reject a number of proposed jurors. In each of the four recent trials, lawyers representing the accused white officers used the challenges to remove all blacks from the juries.

The Dade County Community Relations Board, which covers Miami, has called for state law revisions that would ensure that members of minority groups are selected for jury duty in racially sensitive cases.

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ANTI-KISSINGER PROTEST — Campus policemen at the University of Texas in Austin taking a demonstrator into custody during a protest against an appearance by Henry A. Kissinger. About 300 people demonstrated against the former secretary of state for his views on Central America and other issues, and 53 were arrested.

Senate Democrats Offer Plan to Cut U.S. Budget Deficit by \$200 Billion

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats presented a \$200-billion deficit-reduction plan for the federal budget that includes a two-year deferral of indexing income-tax rates to inflation.

Over three years, the plan would cut deficits by \$53 billion more than a deficit-reduction proposal that President Ronald Reagan negotiated last week with Senate Republicans and by about \$15 billion more than an alternative presented this week by Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Moreover, there is a procedural snarl in the Senate over a proposed shortcut under which Mr. Reagan's proposed reductions would be enacted as part of a pending deficit-reduction bill.

Some key senators are objecting that the procedure would set a bad precedent and undermine existing committee prerogatives, although leadership sources said the procedural problems probably could be overcome. Substantive problems with Mr. Reagan's plan may be more serious, one source indicated.

The Senate Democrats' plan also would raise taxes by \$75 billion, or about half again as much as the Republicans and House Democrats are proposing, mainly because of the proposed delay of tax indexing until 1987.

Using Congressional Budget Office estimates, the Senate Democrats contend that their plan would produce a deficit of \$174 billion in the 1985 fiscal year, compared with \$181 billion for Mr. Reagan's plan and \$176 billion for the House Democrats' proposal.

The Senate Democrats' plan was drafted by Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee, and approved without dissent by a party caucus, according to Mr. Chiles.

The Complex Impact of Campaign Financing Laws

By Thomas B. Edsall

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The labyrinth of U.S. campaign finance regulations, largely established in the period of post-Watergate reform, has itself become a major factor in American elections.

In the battle between Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart for the Democratic presidential nomination, federal campaign spending limits may severely restrict the ability of the former vice president to continue the struggle if it extends through the primaries in May and early June.

At another level, the campaign reforms were intended to eliminate the role of special-interest groups in elections. In fact, however, the legislation provided legal sanction for the creation of political action committees (PACs), which are now the subject of attack by Common Cause and other organizations that lobby against government abuses.

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U.S. News Council Votes to Dissolve, Citing Opposition

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Otto Eckstein,

Polish Party Regains Power, Not Support

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Two years after martial law saved Poland's Communist Party apparatus from collapse, the party bureaucracy is restored and again in charge.

But with its membership shrunken and aged, the party is having greater difficulty than it had expected in re-establishing credibility and winning converts among the rest of Polish society.

Looking indisputably in control, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received effusive endorsements last weekend from a national conference of party delegates in Warsaw. But doubts about his course continue to filter down through party ranks as the general's policies fail to produce convincing economic or politically popular results.

The Polish party now is a leaner organization than it was before the rise of the independent trade union, Solidarity, which has since been outlawed. Party membership has dropped by a third, from 3.1 million in mid-1980 to 2.2 million. Only last month, for the first time since the August 1980 workers' upheaval that led to the creation of Solidarity, did the number of party recruits exceed the number of members who quit the organization.

After flirting with democratic reforms in 1980 and 1981, the party has again assumed a traditionalist

cast. Several of the more progressive figures who gained prominence during Solidarity's time have since been stripped of power and assigned to faraway diplomatic posts or given minor positions in the party. A few of the prominent hard-liners have been similarly dealt with to balance things out, but the reform wing lost most.

Communist officials have fretted for months about their inability to attract new members among youth, whose regard for Communist ideology and party work was deeply shaken during the Solidarity period.

"The majority of Polish workers are in their 20s. The current percentage of party members under age 30 is the lowest it has been in a long time," General Jaruzelski told conference delegates last weekend.

He also cited a worrisome reduction in the proportion of workers in the party, an organization that purports to represent, above all, working-class interests. "A sizable proportion of those who find themselves outside our ranks... are workers," he said. "This is unquestionably the most painful loss of all. In the later 1970s, the percentage of workers in the party was higher than now."

Party officials claim their organization today is more democratic, more open to internal criticism and self-examination than before. But others see the return of old-guard

ways in the apparatus being chosen to fill managerial slots, in manifestations of autocratic decision-making, in example after example of routine bureaucratic behavior.

"The greatest danger threatening this country today," warned Kazimierz Kozlowski recently in the party weekly *Tu i Teraz* (Here and Now), which he edits, "is that large masses of bureaucrats of all description and various affiliations nourish the belief that they can once again use the same situations, the same methods, the same gestures by which they once administered this state."

A party member once active in the leadership of the Warsaw party branch observed: "One can talk about the restoration of the apparatus more than the restoration of the party as a whole."

The strengthening of the party bureaucracy, while fostered by the Communist leadership, tends to undercut the goals of the more liberal elements of General Jaruzelski's program: the decentralizing thrust of his economic reform, his attempts to accommodate the Roman Catholic Church and his relative tolerance of some opposition activity.

A ranking party official said with exceptional frankness: "Jaruzelski's policies have been less successful than anticipated. There has not been the major reorientation of public attitudes that was expected two years ago. The political underground has been demoralized, but you'd have to say that in three main constituencies, industrial workers, intellectuals and students, the situation looks rather unchanged."

Jaruzelski hasn't lost any prominent supporters," the official continued. "But he hasn't gained any, either. The political division in society has stagnated."

"This gives the hard-line faction ammunition to argue it's time their methods were adopted after all. I'm not sure the core of hard-line critics is any larger than before, but I do think there are more in the middle who are willing to listen to them."

ever more responsive to the concerns of party traditionalists.

Legislation for economic reform, for instance, has been superseded by special regulations curbing the prerogatives of worker self-management groups.

General Jaruzelski's main base of support continues to be limited to the military and party apparatus. He has failed to win over other large segments of society.

The general's ruling group has such enormous political problems that, true to the old ways in which the system operates, forces are pushing the group into traditional solutions, "said the former Warsaw party activist. "Jaruzelski hasn't gained any social support, so he is condemned to be beholden to the apparatus."

The political umbrella organization that General Jaruzelski set up in the first year of martial law to serve as a forum for public dialogue with the authorities has not attracted a single notable enthusiast. The new trade unions, established after Solidarity was dissolved by the government, are still viewed suspiciously by many workers as instruments of the state, although some union groups have reportedly been making tough wage and price demands on the authorities.

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Kohl Facing Political Test In State Vote

Ruling Party Favored Despite Bonn Scandal

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany faces his first election test Sunday after facing months of political scandal.

Although the state parliamentary elections in Baden-Württemberg will not affect the standing in the Bundestag, or national parliament, Mr. Kohl has shown his determination not to lose any ground. He has addressed eight rallies in the state in recent days.

Indications are that Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats will keep their overall majority in the state parliament. But the vote could give some indication of how Mr. Kohl has weathered a series of political storms since national elections last year.

The chancellor's difficulties began in December when Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, the target of a long-running corruption investigation, was alleged to have taken bribes on behalf of his Free Democratic Party from the giant Flick industrial concern. Mr. Lambsdorff was alleged to have approved tax concessions for Flick. He is expected to resign it brought to trial.

Then early last month, Mr. Kohl had to resist strong pressure to fire his defense minister, Manfred Wörner, for dismissing a top NATO general, Günter Kiesling, on the strength of a military intelligence report that the general visited traditional French bars.

General Kiesling was reinstated when the report proved false.

Opinion polls rate Mr. Wörner's and Mr. Lambsdorff's popularity low. But the same polls suggest that Kohl's standing has not been affected.

Surveys in Baden-Württemberg indicate the opposition Social Democrats and Free Democrats have made no apparent gains against the Christian Democrats.



Jean-Marie Le Pen, left, during his big TV interview and Pierre Poujade at a 1987 rally.

Tracing Genealogy of French Rightists

Poujade, Leader in '50s, Doubts Chances of His Successor

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIJS — Like Charles de Gaulle, Pierre Poujade is one of those rare public figures in France who have left their names to an "ism." At a time when political commentators here are talking about a revival of "Poujadism" under his present "Socié-Communist" government.

While Mr. Le Pen recently basked in the lime-light of his first major television interview, Mr. Poujade reflected on the history of populist rebellions against the French political establishment.

His strong arms pounding the table and ready face wearing various expressions of indignation, he almost personifies the pent-up anger of lower middle-class Frenchmen with which his name has become identified.

The Poujardist explosion in the 1950s shook the Fourth Republic and helped pave the way for de Gaulle's return to power in 1958.

At 63, Mr. Poujade has almost slipped back into the political obscurity from which he sprang in the 1950s when he led a revolt of farmers and shopkeepers in defense of traditional French values.

But one of his former lieutenants, Jean-Marie Le Pen, a former paratrooper officer, has been shaking up French politics with a series of election successes for his extreme right National Front Party.

Mr. Poujade, recalling how he had addressed meetings attended by as many as 200,000 people.

"I was simply the prototype of hard-working, independent Frenchmen who got fed up with the state's attempts to liquidate the little man. False had the gift of being able to get up on a public rostrum and open my mouth."

Mr. Poujade rejects the comparison that has been made between him and Mr. Le Pen. He insists that Poujadism was never as rightist as Mr. Le Pen's National Front, even though his political opponents tried to blacken his reputation by drawing pictures of him with a Hitler mustache.

In the last presidential elections of May 1981, Mr. Poujade voted for the victorious Socialist candidate, François Mitterrand, in disgust at the "federal capitalism" practiced by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Le Pen said in his recent television interview that he had spoiled his ballot by writing in the name of Joan of Arc.

Despite the obvious philosophical differences, and Mr. Le Pen's much greater concern with immigration, there are some superficial similarities between the two men. Both are populist orators with a knack for talking a simple language rather than using the formal jargon of Paris politicians.

The people who vote National Front are not voting for Mr. Le Pen," he said. "They are simply voting for the person who is willing to shout loudest against the present government. Take my word for it: By 1988, he will be down to 1 or 2 percent of the vote." The next presidential election is in 1988.

Mr. Poujade put on his coat, walked out into the street, and quickly became lost in the crowd, a rebel from another age with one of those names that is a thousand times more familiar than the face.

Japan and EC Set Meeting

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan and the European Community have agreed to hold their first ministerial meeting May 15 in Brussels, Japan's Kyodo News Service said Friday, quoting unidentified government sources.

right and much hand wringing on the left.

The National Front leader is tough on immigration and law and order, opposed to abortion and homosexuality. He is determined to prove that France is on the way to becoming a Soviet-style "people's democracy" under its present "Socié-Communist" government.

A recent survey by one of France's opinion research groups, SOFRES, said that the National Front draws support from across the political spectrum. Roughly a quarter of the French people who today say they sympathize with Mr. Le Pen voted for Mr. Mitterrand in 1981.

The same poll showed that National Front supporters tend to be younger, more working class and more likely to be male than the average rightist voter.

Few experienced the trauma of occupation by Nazi Germany in World War II and the collaboration of Marshal Pétain's Vichy government. Issues that excite them include the restoration of the death penalty and sending immigrants home.

The traditional right's preoccupation with the family and religion appear to be taken more seriously by the average National Front voter. A majority said they favored the liberalization of abortion, even though this is directly against Mr. Le Pen's program.

There are wide differences of opinion over the extent of the danger posed by Mr. Le Pen. In his television interview, he said his ambition was to overtake the Communist Party in elections to the European Parliament in June.

"People looked to me as if I was the messiah, a new Joan of Arc, which of course I was not," said Mr. Poujade, recalling how he had addressed meetings attended by as many as 200,000 people.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Thatcher and the Miners

The British miners' strike is a great deal more than merely another quarrel in a country with bad labor relations. It is a deliberate collision between the most rigorously conservative British government of this century and a union leadership that is radical in an altogether serious and Marxist sense. The origins of the conflict lie in the early 1970s when a previous Conservative government under Edward Heath was destroyed by the miners' union.

Then the government was trying to enforce a new labor law, and the unions marked him as an enemy. During the oil crisis of 1973-74 the miners seized their moment and, to press their wage demands, resorted to a slowdown that rapidly had British industry on a three-day week amid pervasive power shortages. Mr. Heath responded by calling elections, and lost. The incoming Labor government yielded to the miners, and within a year the annual inflation rate was approaching 30 percent.

One consequence was that the Conservative Party replaced Mr. Heath with a more combative and less flexible leader, Margaret Thatcher. Another was that many voters, including union members, began to be genuinely frightened by inflation, the continuing leftward drift of some union officials, their revolutionary rhetoric and the inability of the Labor government to cope with any of it. The next elections made Mrs. Thatcher prime minister.

There is an impression in America that she was elected in a rebellion against the welfare state. That is incorrect. Her government has hardly laid a hand on the structure of the welfare state. But the jousting between her and the unions — particularly those in the nationalized heavy industries — has been continuous. Things now seem to be moving toward a sorting out of substantial dimensions.

Mrs. Thatcher seems to be in the stronger position at the moment. The union is striking to prevent the government from closing several disastrously unprofitable mines. That is not a very persuasive cause even within the union. The head of the union, Arthur Scargill, twice called strike votes and both times failed to get the necessary majority. Now he has proceeded to strike without wasting any more time on democratic niceties, and there is a row within the union over his right to do it. Meanwhile, in violation of law, he is using flying squads of his supporters to picket those mines where his members are continuing to work.

Both Mrs. Thatcher and the labor radicals represent a style of politics that is highly polarized, ideological and, by any previous standard, un-British. The creation of such extreme views much to the other. The outcome of this strike may give some indication whether this phase of British politics is going to continue.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

UNESCO Feels the Heat

It says oceans about UNESCO that the fire at its Paris headquarters Wednesday raised many eyebrows in Washington. First police reports said that it was arson, that attempts were made to start fires at several places in the building and that classified documents had been destroyed. UNESCO said the next day that only replaceable program documents were lost. Personnel and management records, which Washington hopes the U.S. General Accounting Office will soon start sifting through in its investigation of alleged mismanagement, are said to be safe. Fortunately, UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahatir M'Bow, who is a principal object of the pending inquiry and who was at his desk when the fire was discovered, got out unscathed.

Mr. M'Bow, however, is feeling heat of another sort. In an unorthodox but effective intervention, a single U.S. congressman, James Scheuer of New York, stood up to him in Paris last month and demanded that he answer to the widespread and persistent suspicions of UNESCO hanky-panky. Mr. Scheuer acted after President Reagan had announced that the United States would withdraw from the organization at the end of 1984 unless it cured its Third World political bias.

So now a GAO investigation of manage-

ment practices is in the works, congressional hearings are planned and the State Department is appointing a group of private citizens to monitor any changes in UNESCO that might yet allow the United States to stay.

That is not all. When Mr. Reagan announced last December that he was lowering the American boom on UNESCO, some fear was expressed that he might be going it alone. But two dozen other Western nations are now discussing proposals for reform, their purpose being not simply to head off an American walkout but to remedy what they agree are the organization's shortcomings.

It is too early to say whether, as it did in the then similarly politicized International Labor Organization, the American threat to walk out is going to induce UNESCO to mend its ways. Special factors, in particular the weight of the AFL-CIO, turned the ILO around. No UNESCO member has been so impotent as to demand the single step, Mr. M'Bow's early retirement, that would do most to start reviving Western confidence. But corrective efforts are moving forward on a broad front. The hope must be that UNESCO can regain the respect and effectiveness consistent with its potential importance to world culture.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

After Europe's Failed Summit

Is Margaret Thatcher for burning? After the failure of the European summit Tuesday night, caused by the obstinate British, the question is on many lips. It is clear that at present there is a fundamental debate: Do the 10 — or the 12 — want the same Europe?

— Le Soir (Brussels).

Probably an interim solution could be considered: The nations that took a constructive stand could form a kind of mini-EC while recalcitrant members like Britain would be kept in the waiting room. In a way, this would mean that the Common Market in its present form would be temporarily suspended. Given the disastrous consequences of total collapse of the EC, this interim solution could be justified under the motto: Save what can be saved.

— De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

The failure of the Brussels summit because of the intransigence of Mrs. Thatcher has opened what can be considered as the Europe of Communism's greatest crisis.

— Corriere della Sera (Milan).

What we face now is not a crisis but a period of slowly intensifying discomfort which will increasingly demand the relief of a long-term solution. That cannot be achieved without Britain and Mrs. Thatcher must hang on until it is one that meets Britain's essential interests. That means that it must last. There is not the slightest reason to think that the other members envisage carrying on without us. By now the links are too close for that. The Community is not for unscrambling.

— The Times (London).

The European summit was by no means the catastrophe it has been cracked up to be by certain EC leaders. Naturally it suits some of

them to paint Britain in the darkest terms. But one should on the whole respond with good humor to the assertion by Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, that our partners would welcome Britain's withdrawal.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Mrs. Thatcher is basically right. The EC should be a community of give and take but not in a form where two give and eight take.

— Die Welt (Bonn).

[Mrs. Thatcher:] the incomprehensibly thick-necked government chief of Great Britain, has gambled high and overplayed her hand at the expense of her own interests.

— General-Anzeiger (Bonn).

Mr. Mitterrand had hoped to land in Washington in a surge of success from Brussels, but it was a fiasco. The summit showed that Europe, shattered, does not exist any more. It is neither a political power nor an economic power, nor even less a military power.

— Le Figaro (Paris).

Margaret Thatcher is not all wrong. It is true that her countrymen are unenthusiastic about Europe and would prefer returning to a free-trade entente. But they may also feel that Europe costs them proportionally much too much, and that continental agriculture's share of the community budget — especially France's — is exorbitant. Who would deny it?

The technocratic approach to the building of Europe has tended to counterbalance the weakening of the European ideal, but it no longer suffices. François Mitterrand, who has not lost sight of that ideal, is trying to bring political voluntarism back to the fore. His approach implies ultimate acceptance of differentiation — of a Europe à la carte.

— Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR MARCH 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Roosevelt Leaves for Africa

NEW YORK — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was given a tumultuous send-off this morning [March 23] when he, with his son Kermit, departed on the steamer Hamburg for Naples on the first stage of the journey to the African jungles. The harbor resounded with steam whistles and cheers, while afloat and ashore flags waved. Mr. Roosevelt and his son were radiantly happy. They arrived from Oyster Bay at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Roosevelt found in his cabin Mr. Taft's photograph, with the president's farewell. This was written on the photograph: "With best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a bally good time." Mr. Roosevelt chuckled when he read the handwriting. Then he telegraphed to President Taft: "In parting, thanks, love and sincerity."

1934: Soviet Girl Denounces Father

MOSCOW — For reporting to the OGPU that her father and others were stealing grain and the property of the collective farms, where they lived in the Tartar autonomous republic, 14-year-old Olja Balkina, pioneer or juvenile Communist, has been awarded the testimonial of merit, free school books, a pioneer uniform and a free trip to the pioneer camp in Crimea. The Komsoomsotskaya Pravda relates that the girl wrote a letter to the OGPU about the evil doings of her father, Gregory Balkina, and his friends despite beatings and threats. Her father and others, including the secretary of the village soviet, are now under arrest. In line with Olja's example, the Communist Youth League urges all pioneer bodies in the Tartar republic to organize pioneer patrols.

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Mustard Gas for Child Martyrs in 1984

By Patt Derian

WASHINGTON — "How many can you shoot if you set 20,000 troops coming at you across the border?" That's an unexpected question for our time. A diplomat, unnamed of course, asked it rhetorically of William Drozdiak of The Washington Post in a discussion of Iraq's use of mustard gas.

The diplomat went on to answer, "If you're prepared to violate the Geneva Convention, then the use of this gas may seem like a sensible if controversial military solution."

Defense Minister Adnan Khafrahi, while saying that a U.S. statement was "full of lies," told a press conference that his government would use "any weapons at our disposal in any manner we feel necessary." He declined to say what kind of weapon it was. "Do you want us to show our lines before everybody?"

Among the "troops" are hundreds of thousands of Iranian children aged 12 to 17 who are living mine detonators, sent forward on foot as a "human wave." Terence Smith, in The New York Times Magazine, tells of an East European journalist, a reluctant eyewitness, who could hardly believe that he was seeing tens of thousands of children, roped together in groups of 20 to prevent the faint-hearted from deserting, hurl themselves onto

Iranian rationing. Business is so slack that a hotel is set aside for their use. Selling shawls and mackintoshes, it is reported, they don't buy luxuries with the proceeds, but everyday necessities no longer available at home.

The children go off to camps for intense brainwashing, a smattering of military training and a big dose of the joys at hand thereafter. Trained to die, each is given a headband with a religious slogan, a khaki-colored rough jacket with the stenciled message that they have "permission of the Imam to enter heaven," and a key on a chain around their necks to ensure their entry.

An Iranian woman living in exile has made three trips to Iraq to interview the survivors. After speaking with nearly 200, she estimated that for every boy who makes it to a prison camp, 99 have been blown to bits by mines or machine-gunned to death.

The Iraqis have now trotted six youngsters before the press to prove Ayatollah Khomeini wrong in his assertion that there are no children among the fighters. There is no reason to think that the Iraqis are high-minded. They are the people using mustard gas.

A "foreign military official" is quoted in William Drozdiak's story as commenting that "the relatively low casualty rate caused by Iraq's usage indicates in a crudely pragmatic sense that it may not be such a big deal."

Look at it pragmatically. This war has gone on too long. The system needs a big win, and he needs it now. He makes an inventory of material, finds he is short of tanks, without mine sweepers and loaded with surplus boys. What is simpler than lining them up in columns and marching them by the hundreds of thousands into mine fields and gunfire?

Try to understand Realpolitik. The Iraqi forces hordes of children running their way and followed by tanks and real soldiers. They can't kill them all, although they are doing their best. The Iraqis have been dropping a little mustard gas all along and nobody but



Play with real guns and go to heaven!

the Iranians made a fuss. Obviously, the sensible thing to do is speed up production and drop a lot more. It has the twin benefits of causing great suffering and great terror.

To dislodge governments, notorious for the routinely cruel mistreatment of their people, reached deep into the barbarities of the past to horrify today's world.

Pragmatic (this is war), unscrupulous (we will do what we choose to win), immoral (others have done what we do), Iran and Iraq join the other cannibalistic governments of the world without a qualm.

The United Nations stretches along New York's East River and yawns. Diplomats and military officers shrug and say it's no big deal. Statesmen-humanitarians? We have none.

Someone said, "Well, at least it isn't atomic war." None of us can doubt that it would be if either government could make it so.

The writer is a former assistant secretary of state for human rights. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Americans and Israelis: The Alliance Is Natural

By Krishna Kumar Gaur

CHICAGO — King Hussein's outburst against U.S. MidEast policy has caused great dismay in official Washington, but he has said much the same before. In fact, so have all of America's Arab friends.

Sooner or later America's Arab friends bring up the inevitable question: Why doesn't Washington put pressure on Israel to give up occupied Arab lands, or to stop creating new settlements on the West Bank?

This is, mind you, not the same as asking why doesn't the United States pressure Israel into dealing with the PLO, although that surely is an eventual stage in the journey of American policy that they hope to help launch.

Sometimes they supply answers.

The United States does not put pressure on Israel, they say, because American banks and corporations are controlled by Jews. The Jews, they say, also control the media and never allow fair reporting of the Arab-Israeli conflict. And Jews control of influential members of the U.S. Congress through political contributions and voting-block pressure.

Hackneyed, prejudiced, demonstrably wrong, but nevertheless sincerely and passionately held beliefs.

The fact is that the bonds between America and Israel are not the result of ethnic pressure, although the pressure exists, and is felt, like any other organized ethnic pressure in the United States. However, if it were not for stronger, more enduring reasons, that pressure could easily backfire.

Let's hear less about age differences and more about ideas — about economic policies, strategic theories, concerns relating to education, energy and the environment.

The press has a great, leading role in America's political process. We must implant the leaders of our fourth estate to shift their emphasis to substance and character.

The New York Times.

when they get overthrown, you have a new government run by people who hate you and whom you can't trust.

But this does not happen in Israel. It continues to serve America's purpose. That is why Israel pays no attention to your advice.

The virtual monologue was, at least in my experience with other Arabs, unique in its analysis. It candidly underlined the fact that American support for Israel is based on shared heritage and mutual interest.

This is not a relationship without strains, but one that can absorb strains. It is an alliance that, despite disagreements, cannot be disrupted without peril to vital long-term American interests. America's Arab friends should know this.

The principal cause of strains between America and Israel is the Palestinian question, in its many facets. America's consciousness has been raised and increasingly this question has bothered America's conscience and policymakers. America's Arab friends should know this, too.

Instead of blaming just one small group — the Jews — they should blame all of America, its democracy, its ideology, its history and its interests. The problem might or might not be resolved any more speedily. At least the complaint would not be directed at the wrong target.

The writer, an American journalist, is director of the Chicago-based Independent Press Service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Americans and Britons

Regarding the opinion column "More Than War Seen at the Time" (March 12) by Philip Geyelin:

The support given by the Americans to Britain during and prior to the Falklands War can only be welcome news to the American public, and in this respect I would take issue with the caveat expressed in the last sentence of Mr. Geyelin's article referring to "how easily the U.S. government can involve itself in conflicts not of its own public's choosing."

Certainly the U.S. Congress did not debate and specifically authorize the military support and supplies. But anyone in America during the war could only be impressed by the almost universal support of Britain's position by the public at large, as well as a definite feeling of embarrassment early on that the U.S. government was not leaning hard enough in support of Britain. There is no doubt that the U.S. government's support of

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 24-25, 1984

ECONOMIC SCENE

Tokyo's Growing Influence In the Currency Markets

By BRENDAN BROWN

The author is a currency economist at the London-based firm of Phillips & Drew.

It is neither the gnomes of Zurich nor the sheikhs of OPEC that currency investors are blaming for their mistakes over the past year. It is the Japanese. The near trebling of Japanese investment in dollar bonds, the heavy borrowing in Swiss francs by Japanese corporations and the aggressive foreign lending in yen by Japanese banks and security houses have all been crucial to the amazing resilience of the dollar in the face of a huge U.S. current account deficit.

The influence of Tokyo on world currency markets—and not just on those involving the yen—is likely to grow further, as Japan exports large quantities of capital to offset its trade surplus. Japan has now emerged as the

Japan's role in world finance has been crucial to the dollar's resilience

In addition, banks are buying foreign bonds for their own account, given their endemic surplus of funds owing to sluggish domestic loan demand and to the high savings rate in Japan. Foreign bond purchases by Japanese investors will probably match this year the \$15-billion annual rate reached in the second half of 1983.

So far, Japanese purchases have been concentrated on bonds denominated in U.S., Canadian and Australian dollars. Nomura Research has estimated that the trust companies, which account for 60 percent of total foreign bond holdings in Japan, have a foreign currency exposure of 40 percent in dollars, 24 percent in Canadian dollars, 12 percent in Australian dollars, 10 percent in British pounds, 5 percent in Deutsche marks and 9 percent in other currencies. The trust companies eschew investment in low-yield bond markets, such as the Swiss or West German markets. Competition between the companies to achieve growth in bonus payments is fierce, and, according to Japanese accounting rules, these can be paid only out of current interest or dividend income, not out of capital gains.

Japanese institutions are likely to remain conservative in how they divide their portfolios between dollar and nondollar currencies given their historic and commercial ties to the United States. Their most likely reaction to fears of a fall in the dollar would be to accelerate their purchases of high-yielding European monies, such as the pound, French franc, or securities denominated in European Currency Units. Hence the Deutsche mark may be less strong against its European neighbors during spells of dollar weakness than in the 1970s.

It is not just through investment in foreign bond markets that Japan exerts its influence on exchange markets. Japanese corporations are now the single largest group of borrowers in the international bond market, where they are expected to raise this year more than 1983's record total of \$7 billion. Three quarters of these Japanese external bonds are now issued in the Swiss market.

In this way principally European savings are being siphoned off to finance Japanese business expansion mainly in dollar-area countries and in Japan itself. European currencies are thereby embattled. The role of Swiss banks in promoting loans to Japan, a principal competitor of Switzerland's precision industries, has provided ammunition to the banks' critics in the run-up to the referendum on bank secrecy in May.

Japanese corporations, in curtailing their use of high-cost dollar finance, are participating in a worldwide trend for borrowers to repay dollar debts by raising new loans in low-interest-rate currencies. The trend underpins the U.S. dollar, since the dollars for repayment must be bought in the currency markets.

Japanese banks have abetted the trend by making low-interest yen loans to public-sector borrowers abroad who are more concerned about keeping down interest costs in their current budgets than about the risk of an eventual large loss should the yen appreciate sharply. Long-term yen lending abroad by Japanese banks soared to an estimated \$6 billion in 1983, and the Ministry of Finance is expected to sanction further strong growth this year. Important borrowers in yen have included France, Denmark, Spain and several supranational organizations.

Also the Japanese security houses are active in promoting the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on March 23, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	5	6	D.M.	F.F.	£1.00	DM	S.F.	Yen
Australia	2.975	3.025	112.865	34.985	1.024	3.32	104.68	121.15
Austria	3.024	3.118	20.045	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	3.024	3.118	20.045	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	1.437	1.477	2.754	2.424	1.615	1.57	4.98	3.1145
Finland	1.43825	1.47825	2.75470	2.33258	2.407	7.145	2.197	324.15
Germany	1.43625	1.46625	2.75154	20.047	—	—	—	—
Ireland	1.43625	1.46625	2.75154	2.33258	—	—	—	—
Italy	1.43625	1.46625	2.75154	2.33258	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	1.43625	1.46625	2.75154	2.33258	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1.43625	1.46625	2.75154	2.33258	—	—	—	—
Spain	1.43625	1.46625	2.75154	2.33258	—	—	—	—
Sweden	1.43625	1.46625	2.75154	2.33258	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	2.1713	2.185	42.72	27.08	7.418	2.62	4.041	0.92
United Kingdom	2.1713	2.185	42.72	27.08	7.418	2.62	4.041	0.92
United States	1.437	1.477	2.754	2.33258	2.407	7.211	2.197	324.15
Yugoslavia	1.437	1.477	2.754	2.33258	2.407	7.211	2.197	324.15
Zambia	1.437	1.477	2.754	2.33258	2.407	7.211	2.197	324.15
Zimbabwe	1.437	1.477	2.754	2.33258	2.407	7.211	2.197	324.15
ECU	8.807	8.972	2.2204	4.852	1.38233	4.852	4.852	1.38233
SDR	1.437	1.477	2.754	2.33258	2.407	7.211	2.197	324.15
Yuan	1.437	1.477	2.754	2.33258	2.407	7.211	2.197	324.15

(a) Sterling (b) D.M. (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound (d) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (e) Units of 100 (f) Units of 1,000 (g) Units of 10,000 (h) not quoted

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

March 23

	Dollar	D-Mark	Franc	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR
1M	10.64	10.56	5.50	3.1%	5.5%	12.5%	12.1%
10M	10.64	10.56	5.50	3.1%	5.5%	12.5%	12.1%
100M	10.64	10.56	5.50	3.1%	5.5%	12.5%	12.1%
1Y	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
11M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y1M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y2M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y3M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y4M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y5M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y6M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y7M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y8M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y9M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y10M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y11M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y12M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y13M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y14M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y15M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y16M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y17M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y18M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y19M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y20M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y21M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y22M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y23M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y24M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y25M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y26M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y27M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y28M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y29M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y30M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y31M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y32M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y33M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y34M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y35M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y36M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y37M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y38M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y39M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y40M	11.11	11.04	5.50	4%	5.5%	13.0%	12.7%
1Y41M	11.11	11					

NYSE Most Actives									
AT&T n	100	100	Low	Class	100	100	100	100	100
Statoil	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
GoCo	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Dixie	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Ford's	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
American	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Picker's	700	700	Low	Class	700	700	700	700	700
ENSTR	600	600	Low	Class	600	600	600	600	600
Mitsui	500	500	Low	Class	500	500	500	500	500
Exxon	500	500	Low	Class	500	500	500	500	500

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	11500	11500	Low	Class	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500
Trans	11500	11500	Low	Class	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500
Utilities	11500	11500	Low	Class	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500
Coms	11500	11500	Low	Class	11500	11500	11500	11500	11500

NYSE Index									
Composite	9000	9000	Low	Class	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
Industrials	9000	9000	Low	Class	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
Transport	9000	9000	Low	Class	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
Finance	9000	9000	Low	Class	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000

Friday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 Am. 75,460,000
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol. 75,460,000
Prev Consolidated Close 161,653,676

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Declined	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Unchanged	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Total Issues	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
New Low	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Volume up	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
Volume down	1200	1200	Low	Class	1200	1200	1200	1200	1200

NASDAQ Index									
Composite	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Industrials	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Transport	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Finance	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Utilities	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Banks	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Trunks	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

AMEX Most Actives									
GILCO	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Harter	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Demco	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Jen-Han	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Horizon	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Wright	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Realty	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Realty	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Realty	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Realty	1000	1000	Low	Class	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Kaufman Forecast Pushes Dow Down

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped for the third consecutive session Friday after Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman, predicted that the Federal Reserve would raise the discount rate it charges member banks.

But prices firmed a bit after Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, said he could live with a small increase in the U.S. inflation rate. Mr. Volcker said the economy was at a critical stage.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 7 points at mid-session, eased 1.04 to 1,154.84. The average fell 29.52 for the week, including 14.97 on Thursday.

Declines led advances by 9 to 7. Volume slowed to 80.2 million shares from 87.3 million Thursday.

"Basically, this has been a dull session with the big players sitting on the sidelines," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Mr. Kaufman's prediction of a one-point rise in the discount rate to 9% percent by late April followed the Fed's report Thursday of a \$4-billion surge in the money supply. The discount rate has been at 8% percent since December 1982.

"I think it would be stupid for the Fed to hike the discount rate now and risk a fight with the Reagan administration," said Keith Pinsonau of Underwood, Neuhans & Co., Houston.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 14 to 156. The company has warned that it might cut its dividend if the Federal Communications Commission does not shift soon on instituting access charges.

Computervision fell 24 to 34. The company's auditor qualified its statements for 1981, 1982 and 1983 because of unresolved patent litigation involving Computervision's former Cobit unit and Perkin-Elmer.

Texas Instruments, which declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, climbed 1.5% to 139.

Tektronix, which reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.34 a share compared with 72 cents a year ago, advanced 14 to 57.

Rolm Corp. dropped 3/4 to 34. Rolm said its third-quarter revenue was only slightly above that for the second quarter.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Disney Heir Bought Shares in February, Report Shows

The Associated Press

BURBANK, California — A nephew of Walt Disney has bought an additional 30,000 shares of Walt Disney Productions stock for about \$5 million, fueling speculation that he may try a takeover.

Roy E. Disney, 54, who resigned from the company's board March 9 after 17 years as a director, but who still is its largest shareholder, made the purchase last month, increasing his share of the company from 2.15 percent to 2.68 percent, according to Securities and Exchange Commission filing made public Thursday.

He and his family now own about 928,000 shares through Jamrock Holdings Inc. of Burbank. The SEC filing said the shares were bought Feb. 28 and 29 at prices ranging from \$49.875 to \$50 a share.

Roy Disney, son of Disney Productions' co-founder Roy O. Disney, reportedly has clashed with the company's management.

Erwin D. Okun, Disney Productions' vice president for corporate communications, said the company

did not believe Mr. Disney or anyone else was planning a takeover. The company confirmed earlier this month that it was attempting to more than triple its \$400-million credit line, for "general corporate purposes."

"I don't think the purchases mean much because there is still too little stock involved," said Fred Anschel, vice president and senior analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds in New York. He said, without elaborating, that he had been told that Mr. Disney had "no interest in a takeover."

Mr. Anschel said the slight decline in the price of Disney stock was a reaction to a recent rapid rise in the value of the shares, which he said was fueled by the takeover rumors and the success of two recent Disney movies, "Splash" and "Never Cry Wolf."

Harold Vogel, vice president and entertainment industry analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York, said Disney Productions had good defenses against a hostile takeover, including a bylaw requiring 80-percent stockholder approval of any action not endorsed by the board.

New Evidence Cited on X-Car

United Press International

WASHINGTON — General Motors Corp. documents show that the automaker noticed problems with the brakes of 1980 X-cars before it began selling them nationwide, a government official says.

Robert Helmuth, chief of the defect evaluation division of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, testified Thursday before a court in Washington that the documents showed that company engineers and test drivers had issued reports about brake defects early in 1979.

Most of the reports said the brakes caused the car's wheels to lock prematurely, he said.

The government is trying to force GM to recall 1.1 million 1980-model X-cars, claiming their brakes are dangerously defective. The cars were marketed under the names Chevrolet Citation, Buick Skylark, Pontiac Phoenix and Oldsmobile Omega.

GM has said the government's action is unwarranted.

Britoil Reports 1983 Profit Rose 40%, Aided by Dollar

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Higher oil production and the strength of the dollar helped push Britoil PLC's profit up sharply in 1983, the company reported Friday.

Net income rose 40 percent from a year before to £43.3 million (\$506 million) on sales of £1.2 billion, up 10 percent. The profit was well above most forecasts, but Robert Spears, director of planning, said the results "justified what we've been saying all year." Britoil shares gained 10 pence to end the day at a record 275 pence apiece on the London Stock Exchange.

The latest figures are not directly comparable to 1982's results because of changes in accounting.

Until 1982, the company was the oil-production arm of state-owned British National Oil Corp. Late in 1982, the government sold 51 percent of the shares in Britoil to the public.

A plunge in the share price immediately after the sale left a bad taste in the mouths of investors, but at Friday's level the shares are 60 pence above the original selling price.

Eventually, the government is expected to sell more of its Britoil shares.

The company's production of oil and gas rose 18 percent last year to about 194 thousand barrels a day of oil equivalent, according to the brokerage Scott, Goff, Hancock & Co. The strength of the dollar increased the value of Britoil's production in sterling terms since oil is priced in dollars.

Britoil also got help from the corporate tax changes announced last week along with the government's budget for the year beginning April 1. The net effect of the changes was to reduce the company's corporate tax charge in the current year by £19 million, Britoil said.

The acting deputy attorney general, D. Lowell Jensen, said the \$4-million fine in the out-of-court settlement would be the largest ever imposed under the Clean Air Act, which was passed in 1970.

If approved by the courts, the settlement will end three contempt proceedings initiated by the government in 1983, after Jones & Langhorne failed to install required air pollution control equipment.

The companies would pay \$3 million to the federal government and \$500,000 each to the state of Pennsylvania and to Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

The companies would install pollution control equipment at plants in Aliquippa and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; East Chicago, Indiana; and Cleveland. This would cost about \$20.75 million, the Justice Department said. Work at other plants would cost about \$10 million more.

In light of the sharp profit increase, analysts said they were mildly disappointed with Britoil's announcement that the total dividend for 1983 would be 10 pence a share, compared with the forecast of 9.9 pence made at the time of the share sale.

For 1984, the brokerage Wood, Mackenzie & Co. forecasts a further strong increase in net income, to between £165 million and £170 million.

Already the biggest producer in the British North Sea, Britoil is on the prowl for foreign oil-producing assets, which currently account for only about 5 percent of the company's total. In February, the company announced that it would buy \$83 million of oil and gas producing assets from the U.S. minerals company Amax Inc.

It is in this light that the consent to the early setting up of a market in bankers' acceptances, used in trade financing, should be seen. The acceptances are unlikely to be

Regan, in Japan, Seeks Freer Financial Markets

TOKYO — The U.S. Treasury secretary, Donald T. Regan, met Friday with Japanese officials in an attempt to persuade them to liberalize the country's financial markets and promote the yen as an international currency.

A U.S. spokesman said Mr. Regan had talks with the finance minister, Noboru Takeshita, and the director of the Economic Planning Agency, Toshio Komoto. The spokesman said that they and other U.S. and Japanese officials were meeting in "very intensive working groups to try to put together a package of mutually acceptable measures."

By making the yen easier to obtain, hold and trade, it will become more of an international trading currency, easing pressure on the dollar.

A strong yen would also make U.S. goods more attractive in Japan and Japanese goods comparatively less so overseas, helping to narrow Japanese trade surpluses with the United States. Last year, the surplus in Japan's favor was a record \$21.7 billion.

Japan Increases Influence In the Currency Markets

(Continued from Page 7)

Substitution of yen for dollar funds by floating yen bonds for foreigners in the Tokyo market. Around 90 percent of these yen bonds will be payable with Dts. 7.93 net (div. per record date 15-2-1984; gross \$-65 p. ab.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$-4975 = Dts. 1.40 per CDR.

Divergencies belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$-4975 = Dts. 1.40 with Dts. 0.53 net).

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 19th March, 1984.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1983 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available Amsterdam at:

M. Person, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 16th March, 1984.

ADVERTISEMENT

INGERSOLL-RAND COMPANY (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 30th March, 1984 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 43 of the CDRs Ingersoll-Rand company, each repr. 5 shares will be payable with Dts. 7.93 net (div. per record date 15-2-1984; gross \$-65 p. ab.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$-4975 = Dts. 1.40 per CDR.

Divergencies belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$-4975 = Dts. 1.40 with Dts. 0.53 net).

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 19th March, 1984.

ADVERTISEMENT

THORN EMI Plc. (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 30th March, 1984 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 13 of the CDRs Thorn EMI Plc., each repr. 50 shares will be payable with Dts. 10.63 (re interdividend 10.63 per share) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$-4975 = Dts. 1.40 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 16th March, 1984.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Corporate Lawyer

for a wide ranging role with international dimensions based in Brussels, Belgium.

Monsanto Company's consolidated sales exceed \$6 billion. It employs over 50,000 people, operates 146 plants, 20 research / technical centers and has sales offices in 65 countries. The company is well positioned in the chemical business, plans to become a major factor in biological sciences and is broadening its activities in such fields as control systems, electronic materials and fabricated products.

Monsanto's operations in Europe, Middle East and Africa are directed from and coordinated by Monsanto Europe S.A., Brussels, Belgium.

The new appointment constitutes an excellent opportunity for a lawyer wishing to move to a developing business environment.

As a member of a legal staff of five, the successful applicant will have excellent academic qualifications and approximately five to ten years experience, primarily in international legal practice. Fluency in English is a prerequisite. Knowledge of more than one legal system and command of one or more other European languages will be significant advantages.

The position calls for dealings with senior and middle level management of different operating units in different countries.

Applications should be addressed to Monsanto Europe S.A., avenue de Tervueren 270-272, box 1, 1150 Brussels, Belgium, attention: Mr. L. Borrill.

Monsanto

VICE PRESIDENT EUROPE

Automatix is a rapidly growing manufacturing systems company offering an integrated product line which includes industrial robots, automated assembly, vision systems and controls. Since our inception four years ago, we have experienced spectacular success, with sales growing at a 100% annual rate. Right now, we need a strong, energetic, motivator and leader. One with a proven track record of sales and marketing success in a computer environment to be responsible for all European sales and marketing activities via Vice President/Europe.

Reporting directly to Automatix Corporate VP for Marketing, your responsibilities will include the development and execution of tactical and strategic sales/marketing operating plans; achieving personal sales goals, especially with key accounts; building and managing a strong European sales and support organization; and maintaining effective communication links with corporate Marketing, plus domestic sales and support staffs.

This high powered position requires a solid technical background, and a minimum of 12 years of sales/marketing experience with a computer vendor in hardware or software systems. As important, you must have a strong desire to succeed in a rapidly expanding company, instilling confidence and credibility in Automatix. A demonstrated ability to deal with senior executives in sales situations is essential. You must also be comfortable in a small company environment where resources may sometimes be limited and where a "hands-on" involvement and approach are required.

This position can be located either in France or the United Kingdom and is ideal for a French or U.K. national with multilingual capability; or for an American with European sales/marketing/management experience; fluency in French and an understanding of German is ideal.

Total compensation for this position, including base salary and commission, is projected to be in the \$100K range. Stock options, perks appropriate to the specific location, competitive benefits and/or relocation considerations will also be available according to individual circumstances.

Please send resume and all pertinent requirements, in confidence, to: Alan Siva, President/Manager of Executive Client Search, The Adaticar Group, LTD, 572 Washington St., Suite 9-12, Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181, U.S.A. An equal opportunity employer.

AUTOMATIX
THE ROBOTIC SYSTEMS COMPANY

MARKETING DIRECTOR PROFESSIONAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

COMPANY: The Middle East Regional Office of a leading multi-national Pharmaceutical Company having overall management and marketing responsibility for a range of pharmaceutical and proprietary products.

LOCATION: Athens - Greece.

REPORTS TO: General Manager, Middle East Region.

THE JOB:

- Complete responsibility for marketing and sales activities on total Middle - East territory basis assisted by product management and sales administration staff.
- Close co-ordination with Company's assigned distributors and liaison with various supply locations towards maximization of sales and profits.
- Participation in the formulation of Company's marketing and sales promotion plans as well as assisting general management in operating plan submissions.
- Effective planning of new product introductions despite increasing registration constraints.
- Development and expansion of Company's overall sales effort through emphasis on sales force and field management.

THE CANDIDATE:

- Pharmacist degree or similar specialization.
- Proven experience in the pharmaceutical industry relative to Marketing /Brand Management and Sales functions.
- Communication skills are essential with fluency in English. Arabic a definite advantage.
- An Arab National is desirable. Previous experience in a similar capacity in the Middle-East is essential.
- Mature, dynamic individual with a positive personality up to 45 years of age with proven ability to work independently.

COMPENSATION:

Attractive basic salary and allowance, benefit programme plus Company car offered.

Interested candidates meeting above requirements are invited to mail their Resumes with mailing address and telephone number to the following address:

LEO BURNETT ADVERTISING S.A.
16, ACADEMIAS ST. 106 71, ATHENS GREECE

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who will forward.

Data General

european recruitment manager

Data General Corporation is a world leader in small computer systems. Founded 16 years ago, it is already one of the "Fortune 500" American companies with an annual turnover of over \$ 800,000,000.

The company employs over 14,500 people worldwide and over 120,000 computers are installed in 57 countries.

Data General consistently invests over 10% of its annual sales revenue in research and development. The European Personnel Department has the charter to provide highly qualified professionals for management and top-specialist functions in our European subsidiaries. We have therefore added the new position of EUROPEAN RECRUITMENT MANAGER who will work with our group "Management and Organizational Development" to accomplish that objective.

We want to recruit a Personnel Professional who is interested to work on European level to cover the following main areas :

- coordination of management and top-specialist recruitment,
- development and organization of personnel recruitment and training programs,
- a support for special selection and hiring actions.

The function is based in PARIS and reports to the Personnel Director Europe. The working language is English. Any other European language is appreciated. The position involves high level of travelling.

Please address your confidential application to : Mr Michael AHA - Personnel Director Europe
DATA GENERAL EUROPE
92026 PARIS LA DEFENSE II Cedex 21
Telephone 776.44.15

DATA GENERAL
a Generation ahead.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 453,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 442,800

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

TI Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE % Chg. Open Close

A

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Feldstein Sees Fall in Real Dollar Value

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The chief presidential economic adviser, Marvin S. Feldstein, said Friday it is possible that 1984 will see a repeat of last year's increase in the dollar's value, although in the long term, the real value of the dollar must fall.

In testimony to the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Feldstein said "no one can be sure how long it will take for the dollar to fall."

He emphasized that he was not saying that there must inevitably be a continued decline in the dollar this year. "It is possible that 1984 will see a repeat of last year's increase in the dollar's value," he said.

A spontaneous fall in the dollar's value could lead to higher interest rates, but if induced by a decline in projected budget deficits, it could lead instead to lower interest rates, he said.

New Airlines Find Unfriendly Skies

(Continued from Page 7)

planes and special offerings like frequent flyer programs, the healthy big carriers are competing in many markets and often win.

American's recent order for 67 McDonnell Douglas Super 80s and options to buy an additional 100, combined with a labor contract allowing it to hire workers at much lower salaries, demonstrated the competitive clout with which a big carrier can arm itself.

That is what happened to Pacific Express. After its first year, the Chico, California-based airline sought to enter the competitive San Francisco-Los Angeles market. PSA, its major competitor on the route, dropped its fare from \$69 to \$44, undercutting the \$49 Pacific Express fare.

So the airline changed its strategy. It created a new route system in July and August 1983, geared mostly to California cities that had little or no air service, such as Fresno, Bakersfield, Modesto, Santa Barbara and Redding.

Then, last Sept. 17, in a last, desperate change last, the airline shifted its routes to

Spokane, Washington, and tried to develop San Francisco traffic. Heavy snows impaired operations, canceling about 300 flights.

Finally, Mr. Davis said, "We just ran out of money." Pacific filed last month for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal Bankruptcy Code.

The lesson, he said, was that "to be a successful small airline you need a unique marketing niche that no one else wants to serve and you need a major partner like American, United, TWA or a Pan Am."

"By tying in with a major carrier," or interlining, he added, "you can tie in to using their facilities."

Many of the new airlines, instead of using low costs to offer very low fares — as People Express has done — have begun trying to offer something unique.

For example, Don Rhoades, president of Jet America, which is based in Long Beach, California, and which has been in business for two years, offers direct service to such cities as Chicago, Dallas-Fort Worth and St. Louis.

The carrier offers premium food and interlining with other airlines.

Over-the-Counter

March 23

NASDAQ National Market Prices

	Stocks in	Net	Stocks in	Net
	100s	High Low 3pm Chge	100s	High Low 3pm Chge
A				
AFG S	110 17	100 100 -4		
AGS	200 21	21 21 +1		
AMC	275 21	21 21 +1		
AMC A	225 25	125 125 +10		
AMR C	225 25	125 125 +10		
AMT	100 10	10 10 +1		
AMT A	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT B	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT C	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT D	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT E	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT F	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT G	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT H	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT I	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT J	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT K	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT L	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT M	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT N	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT O	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT P	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT Q	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT R	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT S	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT T	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT U	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT V	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT W	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT X	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT Y	125 12	12 12 +1		
AMT Z	125 12	12 12 +1		
ANL	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL A	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL B	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL C	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL D	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL E	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL F	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL G	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL H	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL I	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL J	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL K	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL L	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL M	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL N	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL O	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL P	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL Q	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL R	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL S	200 21	21 21 +1		
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ANL U	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL V	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL W	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL X	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL Y	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANL Z	200 21	21 21 +1		
ANP	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP A	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP B	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP C	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP D	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP E	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP F	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP G	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP H	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP I	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP J	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP K	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP L	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP M	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP N	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP O	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP P	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP Q	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP R	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP S	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP T	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP U	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP V	100 10	10 10 +1		
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ANP X	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP Y	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANP Z	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR A	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR B	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR C	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR D	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR E	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR F	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR G	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR H	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR I	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR J	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR K	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR L	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR M	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR N	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR O	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR P	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR Q	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR R	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR S	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR T	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR U	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR V	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR W	100 10	10 10 +1		
ANR X	100 10	10 10 +1		

SPORTS

Stenmark Captures Giant Slalom Crown

Austria's Enn Wins Race in Norway

The Associated Press
OSLO — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden regained the men's World Cup giant slalom skiing title Friday despite a fifth-place finish in the final giant slalom of the season.

The race was won by Hans Enn of Austria in a time of 2 minutes 17.65 seconds.

Entering the race, Stenmark was second in the giant slalom standings

WORLD CUP SKIING

with Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland at 115 points.

Neither Stenmark nor Zurbriggen picked up any points Friday.

But Stenmark was awarded the title in the strength of his four giant slalom triumphs this season. Zurbriggen won only three.

It was Stenmark's seventh giant slalom championship in 10 years. Zurbriggen claimed the World Cup overall title, his first, last weekend at Are, Sweden.

Enn won Friday's race with runs of 1:07.60 and 1:10.05 down Varsmokollen.

It was the second straight giant slalom victory for Enn, who had won the event at Are last Saturday.

Alex Giorgi of Italy was second (1:17.89). Giorgi had runs of 1:07.95 and 1:09.94.

Thomas Bürki of Switzerland was third in 1:17.98, followed by Zurbriggen at 1:18.13 and Stenmark at 1:18.34.

Zurbriggen, a three-time World Cup overall champion, also has a chance to win the World Cup slalom title. The 28-year-old Swede trails Marc Girardelli by 13 points before Saturday's final race of the season. He needs to win that race to overtake Girardelli, an Austrian who skis for Luxembourg. Girardelli

needs to finish at least fourth to win the crown.

Phil Mahre won the giant slalom title last year but skied poorly on the World Cup circuit this season. After capturing the Olympic slalom gold medal at Sarajevo, Mahre retired after a giant slalom at Vail, Colorado, earlier this month. Phil's twin brother, Steve, also called it quits after the Vail race.

Stenmark, who started after Zurbriggen Friday, knew he had clinched the giant slalom title before making his final run.

"I heard that he had failed to record the fastest time, so I could ski very relaxed," Stenmark said.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Hans Enn, Austria: 2:17.65

2. Alex Giorgi, Italy: 2:17.89

3. Thomas Bürki, Switzerland: 2:18.13

4. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Austria: 2:18.34

5. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden: 2:18.34

6. Christian Orlowski, Austria: 2:18.64

7. Christian Prater, Austria: 2:19.26

8. Andrei Wenzel, Liechtenstein: 2:19.30

9. Max Julian, Switzerland: 2:19.30

10. Peter Jäger, Switzerland: 2:19.46

11. Egon Hirt, West Germany: 2:19.46

12. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia: 2:20.03

13. Robert Erlecker, Italy: 2:20.22

14. Hans Stritz, Austria: 2:20.44

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM STANDINGS

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden: 115 (points four victories)

2. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland: 115

3. Hans Enn, Austria: 105

4. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg: 92

5. Juri Giorgi, Italy: 80

6. Hubert Stritz, Austria: 65

7. Andrea Wenzel, Liechtenstein: 60

8. Thomas Bürki, Switzerland: 54

9. (tie) Alex Giorgi, Italy; Goldi Hinterseer, Austria; and Martin Haas, Switzerland: 49

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ART BUCHWALD

The \$40-Million Man

WASHINGTON — All I know about sports is what I read in the newspaper. The other day headlines bannered the signing of a Brigham Young quarterback, Steve Young, for \$40 million by the Los Angeles Express, a USFL-franchise football team.

Details of the contract varied in different sports pages as to how the money would be paid. The one story I read said the payout would be over a period of 43 years. The article did not indicate whether Young would have to play for 43 years or not. But I can't believe any professional football owner shelling out 40 million bucks would not expect a quarterback to play out the full life of his contract.

Since Young is now 24 years old I can see him playing up to his reputation for the first 15 years.



Buchwald

if we thought you couldn't scramble."

"My knees are killing me." "We'll give you another operation when the season is over. But right now you better play football, and we'll trade you to the Alaska Eskimos. The owner didn't pay 40 million bucks to see his quarterback fall all over the ground."

Ten years later, at 30, Young, with two artificial knees, two artificial hips and one artificial shoulder, is still calling signals for the Los Angeles Express. He finds a screen pass in the huddle, and then tries to hand off the ball to his fullback, whose assignment is to block a defensive end. The ball drops to the ground, Tampa recovers and goes in for the score.

This is too much for the owner of the Los Angeles Express who rushes down from his box and starts chewing out Young.

"What are you doing to me?" the owner demands.

"I'm sorry, sir. It's just that it's getting harder and harder for me to remember the plays."

"That's what you're being paid for. Do you think I shelled out \$40 million for a quarterback that doesn't even study his play book?"

"I study it, but I forget. Sir, is there any chance of getting out of my contract?"

"A contract's a contract. You've still got eight years to go. I've got a lot of money invested in you."

Young and I'm not going to let you go now, just when you're hitting your prime."

Eight years later, it's Young's last game.

He has had two cataract operations, a pacemaker implant, a kidney transplant, and is taken in and out of the game in a wheelchair.

Twoermen have been assigned to hold him up when he gets the ball. On the first play the entire defensive line of the Georgia Gorillas breaks through and smashes Young to the ground.

When he doesn't get up after five minutes, the Express sends out the paramedics who wheel him off the field in a stretcher. As they work over him, the reporters say to the owner, "Was he worth \$40 million?"

Hoffman feels an emotional identification with the plays of Miller and the world of Willy Loman. Ever since he read the play — at the age of 17 — he has had "a fix" on the character, much of that based

on parallels he sees in his own family.

The first time Hoffman drew close to Willy was in the mid-'60s, when Grossbard directed a production of the play for a long-playing record. With Cobb re-creating his role, Hoffman acted the small part of Bernard, the best friend of Willy's son Biff. During rehearsal, he often sat next to Cobb, watching him with an actor's eagle eye, as if trying to memorize his art and steal his image.

"I got on stage whenever I was allowed to," he said. "Occasionally, he was fired.

Finally, with back-to-back roles as a Nazi homosexual and a Russian clerk in two Ronald Ribman plays, "Harry, Noon and Night" and "Journey of the Fifth Horse," he astonished audiences and he was discovered for the first of several times.

Then Mike Nichols took a chance on the off-Broadway actor to play the title role in "The Graduate." Overnight, he became a movie star. As he said to me about his sudden success, "I plummeted to stardom."

Several years ago, on both a personal

and professional level, he began going through changes. His marriage to Anne Byrne, a dancer, was breaking up. He was involved in a lawsuit against his manager (the case is now being settled out of court). His film "Straight Time," a hard-edged story of an ex-convict, was victimized by a variety of problems, some of his own making. He was in what he later described as "the worst period of my life."

Gradually pulling himself out of his slough, he made "Kramer vs. Kramer," the granddaughter of his mother's best friend. Family legend says that at 10, she was announced, "When I grow up, I'm going to marry Dustin." And so she did. In quick succession, they had two children, with a third due in August (in addition, he has two daughters from his previous marriage).

Over the years, he frequently talked to me about returning to the theater and about the difficulty of deciding what role to do. But, for predictable reasons, begin-

Dustin Hoffman's Return to Broadway

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Writer

NEW YORK — Arthur Miller remembers: It was almost 20 years ago and Eli Grossbard was directing an off-Broadway production of "A View From the Bridge." One day, the director said to him that there was a member of the company who should play Willy Loman in "Death of a Salesman." The playwright looked around the theater — at Robert Duvall playing the leading role, at Jon Voight and the other promising actors who were rehearsing and hoping to make a breakthrough — and then realized that the director was pointing at the stage manager.

A short, unprepossessing young man, the stage manager looked, Miller recalls, "as if he had barely gotten out of high school." He was, however, an actor, totally unknown, but soon to make a vivid impression on another off-Broadway stage. Within three years, in his first Hollywood role, he was to become a movie star. In his most recent film, he played an actor so desperate to work that he would do anything — even pretend to be an actress.

Now the cycle is complete: He is playing the 63-year-old Willy Loman in "Death of a Salesman," opening March 29 at the Broadhurst Theater here. To those such as Miller, who have admired him for many years, it is a most natural giant step in the career of Dustin Hoffman.

Now at the peak of his profession, Hoffman is one of the United States' finest and most popular actors. In a career spanning 17 films, playing characters of remarkable diversity, he has given unfailingly good performances — even in his few lesser movies.

But for all the measurable success, he remains a man obsessed by his work, craving perfection and driven by private demons. In pursuit of his goal, he has had furious battles with movie directors.

As for Miller, he has been patiently waiting for Hoffman to grow into the role of Willy Loman. And to anyone who thinks that, at 46, the actor is still too young, the playwright is quick to point out that Lee J. Cobb originated the role when he was 37. In addition, Miller conceived of Willy as a little man and, in fact, altered a few lines of dialogue to accommodate Cobb's burly physique. In the original script, Willy was referred to as "a shrimp," which became, in Cobb's version, "a walrus." Once again, Willy is a "shrimp."

Hoffman feels an emotional identification with the plays of Miller and the world of Willy Loman. Ever since he read the play — at the age of 17 — he has had "a fix" on the character, much of that based

on parallels he sees in his own family.

The first time Hoffman drew close to Willy was in the mid-'60s, when Grossbard directed a production of the play for a long-playing record. With Cobb re-creating his role, Hoffman acted the small part of Bernard, the best friend of Willy's son Biff. During rehearsal, he often sat next to Cobb, watching him with an actor's eagle eye, as if trying to memorize his art and steal his image.

For eight years, before and after that recording, Hoffman struggled as an actor. He checked coats at the Longacre Theater here, washed dishes and served as a custodian of dance studio.

"I got on stage whenever I was allowed to," he said. "Occasionally, he was fired.

Finally, with back-to-back roles as a Nazi homosexual and a Russian clerk in two Ronald Ribman plays, "Harry, Noon and Night" and "Journey of the Fifth Horse," he astonished audiences and he was discovered for the first of several times.

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